

LATIN AMERICAN REPORT

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VOL. III

NO. 12

HEMISPHERE: Nelson Rockefeller makes a concrete proposal concerning aid to Latin America.

BRAZIL: Latin America's largest nation emerges as a nationalistic leader.

MEXICO: Children of Mexico, in pictures.

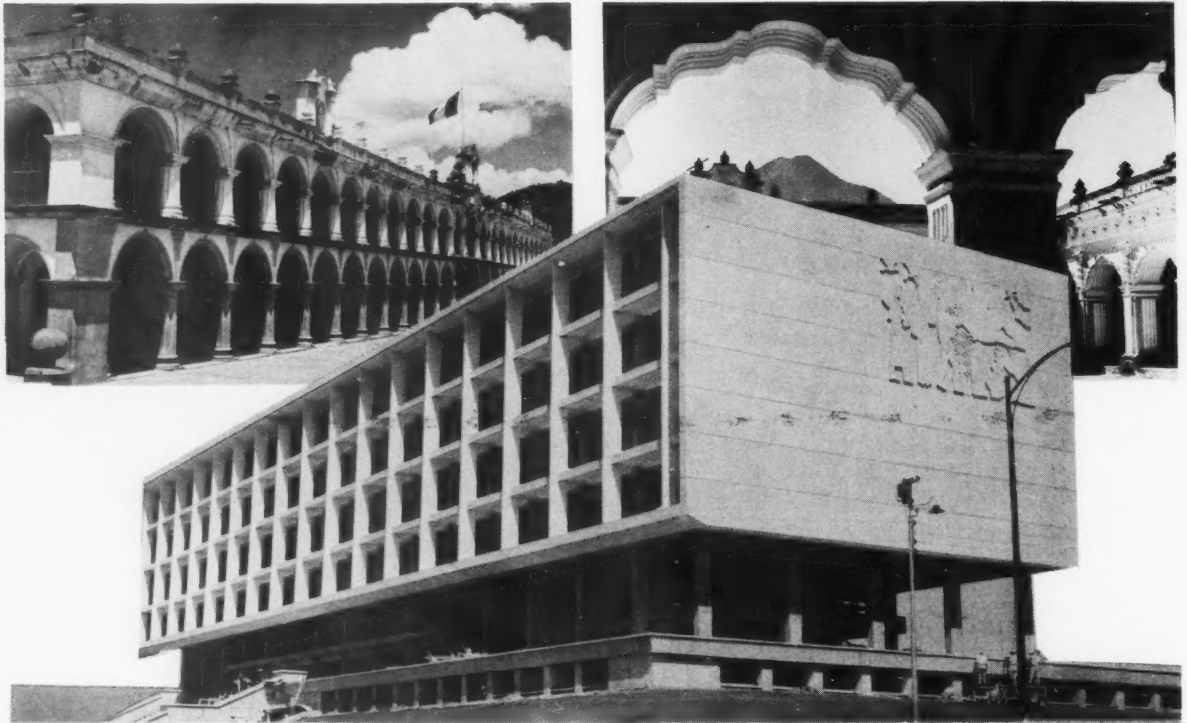
SPORTS: Bullfights; good or bad?

EXTRA: THE ROCKEFELLER PLAN



GUATEMALA, LAND OF

Eternal Spring



COLONIAL SPLENDOR to MODERN FUNCTIONALISM

Guatemala is the "Land of Eternal Spring" in many ways. Not only is the climate salutary; the re-birth that spring signifies may be seen in many ways. Typical of this is Guatemala's architecture, constantly growing along with the country.

Guatemala

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND NATIONALISM

Nationalism—a dirty word. In our thinking during recent years, nationalism has come to be just that. So often used in writing about the undeveloped lands of the world that it has actually become trite is the term, “. . . nationalism reared its ugly head.” We don't deny that nationalism can have an ugly face—especially when that face is turned against us. Nationalism can take on a very ugly look indeed, when it threatens to destroy our friendly relations with a country, the rights of our citizens doing business in that country—and even, it would sometimes seem, the country itself. Very ugly.

But in our relations with Latin America, we are going to have to look at the “ugly face” of nationalism whether we like it or not. We are going to see much more of it before we see less of it—and we may as well learn to live with it, and to understand it. And perhaps—just perhaps—the more we look at the ugly face, and the better we understand what lies behind it, the less ugly it will become. Perhaps it might even be turned into a constructive force in Latin America—if we try to understand it and to channel it in the right direction, instead of stubbornly bucking the trend.

In trying to understand the wave of nationalism that is sweeping many of the Latin American nations—and other underdeveloped nations of the world—it is wise to recall that the United States itself has gone through nationalistic phases in its own growing-up process. Nationalism is an attitude of a people just gaining awareness of its own body, feeling its muscles, experiencing pride, coming to the realization that it should have more and better status than has been its lot in the past, experiencing a dawning resentment toward those who have more, who assume superior airs and patronizing attitudes. Nationalism is a personal thing on a mass scale.

Because the United States has so long been the “big brother,” the “have” nation, the dominating force in the Hemisphere, it naturally enough becomes the prime target for nationalistic resentments and outbursts. And to the extent that nationalism conflicts with and is resisted by the nation's economic and political interests—to this extent does anti-Yankeeism grow and flourish. When there is no understanding, when resistance becomes blind, the situation gets out of hand. Everybody ends up the loser.

When nationalism goes too far it becomes necessary, in the light of realistic relations, to take a strong hand. We would not advocate a too-soft policy toward nationalism in every case. The trick, we believe, is to catch a developing situation before it has gone too far—before a strong hand is necessary. Instead of resisting the inevitable forces of nationalism to the bitter end, we should get on the bandwagon and try to divert nationalistic forces into constructive channels.

In the process, U. S. interests may suffer, especially in the beginning. Some hardships will be imposed. There will be some losses. But in the long run, fewer losses will be sustained than by following a policy of blind resistance, and the losses will eventually be offset by gains. We will have made a healthy friend instead of a sick enemy.

Nationalism need not be an ogre. But to make it otherwise calls for foresight and diplomacy of a high order.

William G. Gaudet
PUBLISHER

Member, Inter American Press Association

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THIS MONTH'S COVER: A Child of Mexico. Ektachrome by Norman Thomas.

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interpret the changing history
of our hemisphere.*

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Contents

ARTICLES

THE ROCKEFELLER PLAN	4
BRAZIL, NEW LATIN LEADER	6
MEXICO'S CHILDREN	10
BULLFIGHTS: GOOD OR BAD?	14
THE COTTON SITUATION	18

FEATURES

Up To Date	2
Trade Notes	21
Books in Review	32

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UP TO DA

A Monthly Summation of

CUBA...

Fidel Castro's latest television marathons and thoughtless acts have secured more opposition for the revolution that seemed so glorious only a year ago. It is reported that counter-revolutionary activity has become such a thorn in Castro's side that he refuses to talk about it to reporters, and tells the Cuban people nothing of the anti-Castro acts taking place in many parts of Cuba. It is reported that counter-revolutionary forces are forming guerilla bands in Pinar del Rio province, the westernmost part of Cuba. Pinar del Rio is immediately adjacent to Havana and is that part of Cuba closest to the United States.

COSTA RICA...

This tiny Central American nation is making news as being probably the first Latin American country ever to send arms to the United States. What's more, Costa Ricans are literally turning weapons of war into plowshares. After the revolution of 1948, several thousand un-needed small arms of all varieties were stored away in the national armory in San Jose. Now they have been removed from storage, and under orders from Costa Rican President Mario Echandi are being sold to the International Arms Corporation in return for farm tractors. President Echandi said that Costa Rica no longer had any need for great amounts of small arms, but certainly could use more tractors.

VIRGIN ISLANDS...

Cheer up, all you happy tourists. The Virgin Islands government announces that it will be able to offer two more of the amenities of civilization this season: electric light and a supermarket. The former has long been available in the islands, but in very limited quantity, as anyone who has ever watched a local phenomenon, called "the dimming lights of Saint Thomas", can tell you. However, a new generator has just been installed, and reports have it that there will now be plenty of light for everyone. As for the supermarket, it is also brand new, and came to St. Thomas by way of Puerto Rico. Operated by Pueblo Markets, the market looks just like the A&P in your own neighborhood

back home. So if you ever get homesick, head for the supermarket. The store is expected to supply food to many of St. Thomas' 24 hotels, and its volume turnover will probably enable it to lower food prices on the island.

One other good note from Saint Thomas: no need to do without a bath this year. Officials report that twice as much water as usual is being imported for the current season.

BOLIVIA...

Almost the instant that U. S. officials began forcing a cutback in the admittedly overdone aid program to Bolivia, the Russians began moving in. For the past several months the Reds have been busy scurrying back and forth between La Paz and South American communist headquarters in Montevideo. This month the world found out why. The Russians have come up with a \$60,000,000 loan offer to the Bolivian government-run petroleum combine. The terms of the loan are fantastic, and indicate to what lengths the Russians can go to undermine U. S. influence in Latin America: 2% interest, long-term amortization, expert Soviet petroleum exploration and development aid thrown in for nothing. It is expected that the Russian offer will be accepted, though not until after internal Bolivian objections to the offer are settled.

MEXICO...

The Federal District of Mexico, known to non-Mexicans as Mexico City, is sinking, and the government doesn't know what to do about it. Starting a half century ago, when large and heavy buildings first began to dominate Mexico City's skyline, the city began to sink. It seems that much of the city is built on a former lake bed, and the subsoil is none too firm. Thus it is that in the downtown sections, where skyscrapers are thick as flies, the city is going down at the rate of ten inches a year, while out in the light suburbs, the rate is only a little over an inch per annum. The government has already spent some several millions of dollars trying to solve the problem. The way things look right now, however, Mexico City, growing heavier every year,

ATE...

of Latin American News, Features and Events

might well be subterranean a century from now.

GUATEMALA...

The U. S. supported Agricultural Technical Aid Service program in this Central American nation has been withdrawn after continuing attacks from Clemente Marroquin Rojas, Minister of Agriculture and publisher of the influential newspaper La Hora. The program, started soon after the anti-communist rebellion of 1954, had grown to huge proportions in Guatemala, and it was its very size which prompted the Minister to oppose it so vehemently. Senor Marroquin Rojas stated that the program had become so large that Guatemala's required contribution to its budget was too large for the small nation to maintain. He said that although Guatemala needed agricultural help, it was unwise for so much money to be poured into only one facet of the nation's economy. He stated also that many U. S. Technical Aid personnel had created a bad impression among the poor farmers of Guatemala, and that their insistence on heavy utilization of motorized vehicles was costing the country a fortune in gasoline, all of which has to be imported at great cost to Guatemala. Some research projects will be carried on, but with no further U. S. aid.

CHINA...

Chinese communists, greatly interested in Latin America for the past few years, have opened what seems to be a concentrated economic effort to win many Latin nations to their way of thinking: it's good to do business with Red China. In the past few months delegations from Peru, Bolivia, Chile, Mexico, Colombia, Uruguay, Cuba and other Latin nations have paid visits to Peiping. Chinese trade emissaries are roaming all over Latin America. They are not only concentrating on communism's expected target, the lower working classes, but have extended numerous invitations to middle and upper classes in Latin America, explaining that the Chinese version of the communist heaven is to be the property of the "national bourgeoisie" as well as "the downtrodden masses". It is

reported that four Latin communist party leaders are Red China's chief propagandists in Latin America. They are: Corvalan in Chile, Viera in Colombia, Acosta in Peru and Cardenas in Bolivia. A fifth member of the group, Carlos Borche, a leading Uruguayan communist, is presently on liaison duty in Peiping.

UNITED STATES...

The Eisenhower administration, "deeply concerned" over recent anti-American demonstrations in Latin nations, is trying to mend its Pan-American fences. A National Advisory Committee on Inter-American Affairs has just been established under the chairmanship of Christian Herter, Secretary of State. Vice-Chairman of the group is Roy Rubottom, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. Other members: Walter J. Donnelly, former ambassador to Venezuela, now residing in Caracas; Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, the President's brother and chief personal troubleshooter in Latin America; G. Kenneth Holland, president of the Institute of International Education, who was at one time head of the State Department's Office of International Cultural Relations; O. A. Knight, vice president of the AFL-CIO; Charles A. Meyer, vice-president of Sears Roebuck & Co. in charge of Latin American operations; Dr. Dana G. Munro, director of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University. The purpose of the group, according to the White House, "is to study current and long range problems in our relations with Latin America, and to make recommendations to the Secretary of State in connection therewith".

MUSIC...

BRAZIL: Heitor Villa-Lobos, one of the world's most famous contemporary composers and conductors of orchestral music, died this month in Rio de Janeiro at the age of 72. Villa-Lobos was world-famed as South America's foremost composer, and no less an authority than the New York Times' Olin Downes referred to him as: "One of the greatest creative figures in the field of contemporaneous composition". He conducted such

orchestras as the Boston Symphony and New York Philharmonic, was director of Brazil's Department of Musical Education, invented a hand signal method of teaching music to illiterate natives, and was honored by being made a Commander of the Legion of Honor of France. He wrote well over a thousand musical compositions, most of them fully orchestrated for symphonic presentation, and virtually all of them reflecting some facet of his homeland, Brazil.

BOLIVIA: A teen-aged Bolivian violinist is being touted as the "next Jascha Heifetz". Eighteen year old Jaime Laredo, who this year won the Queen Elizabeth of Belgium International Music Competition, has just completed his first record for a U. S. company, and it is reported to have stunned critics as much as Heifetz' debut did years ago. Most boy wonders of classical music have ample technique but no emotion; they play mechanically. But not Laredo. Critics say he has a sense of color and a remarkably sophisticated style that may well make him one of the world's greatest musicians of the coming generation.

UNITED STATES: A New York music publisher, Broadcast Music Incorporated (BMI), has announced a new series of awards for young Latin American composers. Submission of up to three completed scores, with no limitation on length or instrumentation, by any Latin American student of music under the age of 26, is all that is necessary to qualify for an award. Judges will make the awards no later than June of 1960, with sums of \$500 to \$2,000 to be granted at their discretion. Judges include: William Schuman, president of the Julliard School of Music; Earl Moore, dean of the School of Music, University of Michigan; Henry Cowell, composer and teacher; Claude Champagne, assistant director, Quebec Provincial Conservatory. Latin American judges are also on the board. Address entries to: Russel Sanjek, Director SCA Project, Broadcast Music, Inc., 589 5th Avenue, New York 17, New York, U. S. A.

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THE ROCKEFELLER



Nelson Rockefeller

Latin American Report does not ordinarily publish speeches. It is often the case that many high minded words of speakers on Latin American-United States affairs call for betterment of Inter-Hemisphere relations without presenting the least germ of an idea as to how to go about it. However, the speech presented here is quite different. It was made in New York City recently by Nelson Rockefeller, presently Governor of New York State.

Mr. Rockefeller is singularly well equipped to speak on Latin affairs. He was formerly Coordinator for Inter-American Affairs and Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America. Currently, he has many business interests and friends throughout Latin America. Most importantly, however, he presents here a concrete plan for achieving real Inter-American solidarity. Latin American Report feels that his words are so important we have rushed them into print especially for our readers. If you have any comments on the ideas presented herein, let us hear from you.—The Editors.

Today anti-American upheavals in Cuba, in Panama and in other parts of Latin America are undermining Western Hemisphere unity. The forces

behind these outbreaks interfere with the most important aspiration of the hemisphere, namely the provision of a fuller, better, richer life for the peoples of all the Americas.

Neither these nations nor the United States can be individually self-sufficient. Because of their low standard of living, the peoples in some Latin-American nations are subject to exploitation by elements within and without who would take political advantage of their economic and social aspirations.

By strengthening U. S. ties—political, economic and social—with the other American republics, we can go a long way to help alleviate the unrest, the trouble and the unhappiness in Latin America.

There is a concrete step, a bold action that the U. S. can take to respond to the real needs of inter-American solidarity. The time has come for the United States to move toward a Western Hemisphere economic system as a basis for true unity and for the realization of the hopes and aspirations of the hemisphere's many peoples.

I believe we should work to achieve a Western Hemisphere economic system which would bargain as a unit with other parts of the world and

FELLER PLAN

which would establish within the hemisphere as a whole a free flow of goods, capital and manpower.

Such a system could well be called a Pan American Economic Union. Nothing would do more in the long run to promote human well-being, personal dignity and understanding in the hemisphere.

I have no illusions about the difficulties of achieving such a grand design, and we should be fully conscious of the conviction of many that a move in this direction must come by gradual steps over a period of time. We should be quite willing to accept regional accords within Latin America as interim stages toward an ultimate goal.

But to speed the attainment of the interim stages, and to assure the attainment of the ultimate goal, we should now set our sights on the final, fruitful Pan American Economic Union. The profound interdependence of Canada, the United States and Latin America seems to make a hemisphere economic system both logical and eventually inevitable.

More than one-half of total Western Hemisphere trade is between hemisphere countries—and the United States is the hub from which most of interhemisphere trade radiates north and south. Hemisphere investment also radiates north and south out of the United States: the United States supplies about 16 per cent of gross capital investment in Canada and 10 per cent in Latin America. In both cases, United States capital makes a genuinely significant contribution to growth.

Furthermore, the United States gets 55 per cent of its imports from the hemisphere and sells over 40 per cent of its exports there. American private investors have staked \$25,000,000,000 in the hemisphere as against less than \$16,000,000,000 in all the rest of the world.

But despite this acute interdependence, there is a tremendous discrepancy in the hemisphere in the levels of per capital income in the north of the hemisphere and in the south.

In 1958, United States per capita output averaged \$2,500 and Canadian per capita output \$1,900. But the per capita output of Latin America as a whole averaged less than \$400. The highest per capita output in any Latin-American country is far below the

Canadian level and the lowest is not much higher than the level prevailing in the less developed parts of Asia and Africa.

This painful fact leads to two convictions:

1. With the degree of mutual interdependence that exists in the hemisphere, the economic lag in Latin America which embraces more than half the population of the hemisphere is costly to the present welfare and to the future growth of the whole hemisphere.

2. In a world where regional accords are emerging among people that have far less in common than we have here in the hemisphere, we must catch up and move ahead by developing a hemisphere-wide economic unit that brings the benefits of regionalism to all the people of the hemisphere.

The U. S. must do all that it can to help in raising the living standards of the Latin Americans through industrial development and trade. Given half a chance, they will consistently expand their own productive genius, their devotion to free institutions, their great role in the future of mankind.

We must do all we can to promote political stability and economic and social progress in the hemisphere. We should also be keenly aware of the fact that the more we can help to industrialize Latin America, the more our Western Hemisphere trade will grow.

From 1950 to 1957, the over-all Latin American increase in manufacturing production was 37 per cent. At the very same time, Latin America's total manufactured imports increased 55 per cent. The case is clear that good manufacturers are good customers. Thus, my proposal for a Pan-American Economic Union opens up new avenues of prosperity and growth, not only to the rest of the hemisphere, but also to the United States.

If we can help Latin America grow—and with joint effort and statesmanship I am sure we can—the Western Hemisphere can represent more than half the productive powers of mankind. A Pan American Economic Union can be a powerful factor in giving the Western Hemisphere this strength. And the strength and unity of the Western Hemisphere are mighty forces for world peace and freedom.



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FROM its very first issue, the new Mexican Edition of LIFE EN ESPAÑOL has shown strong reader response.

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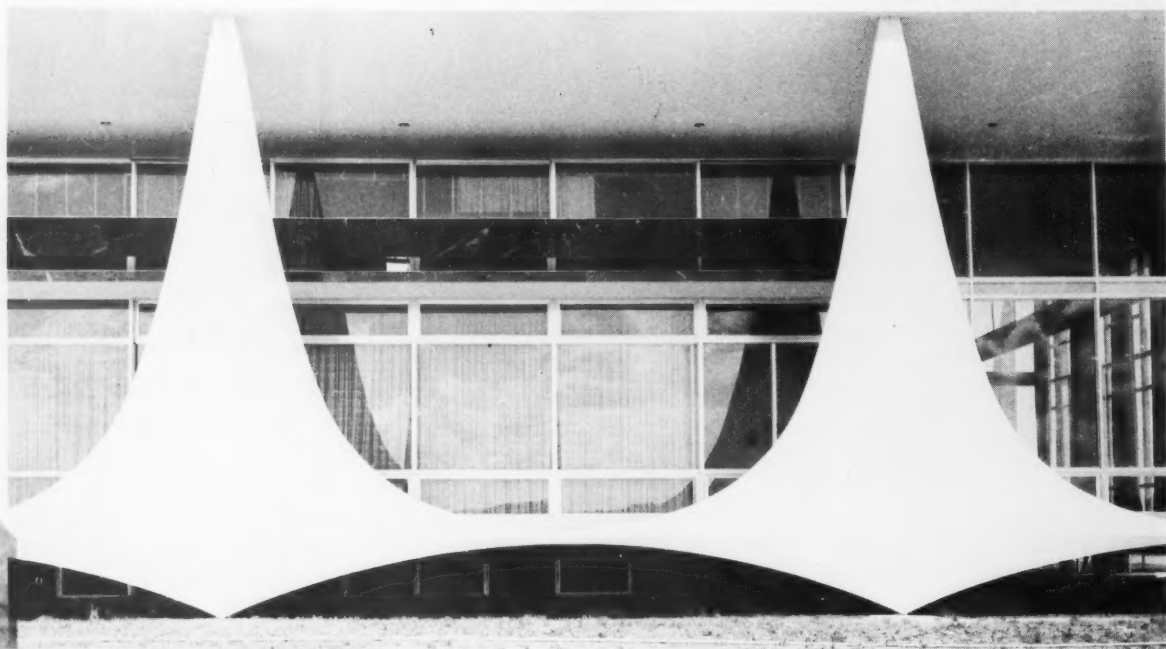
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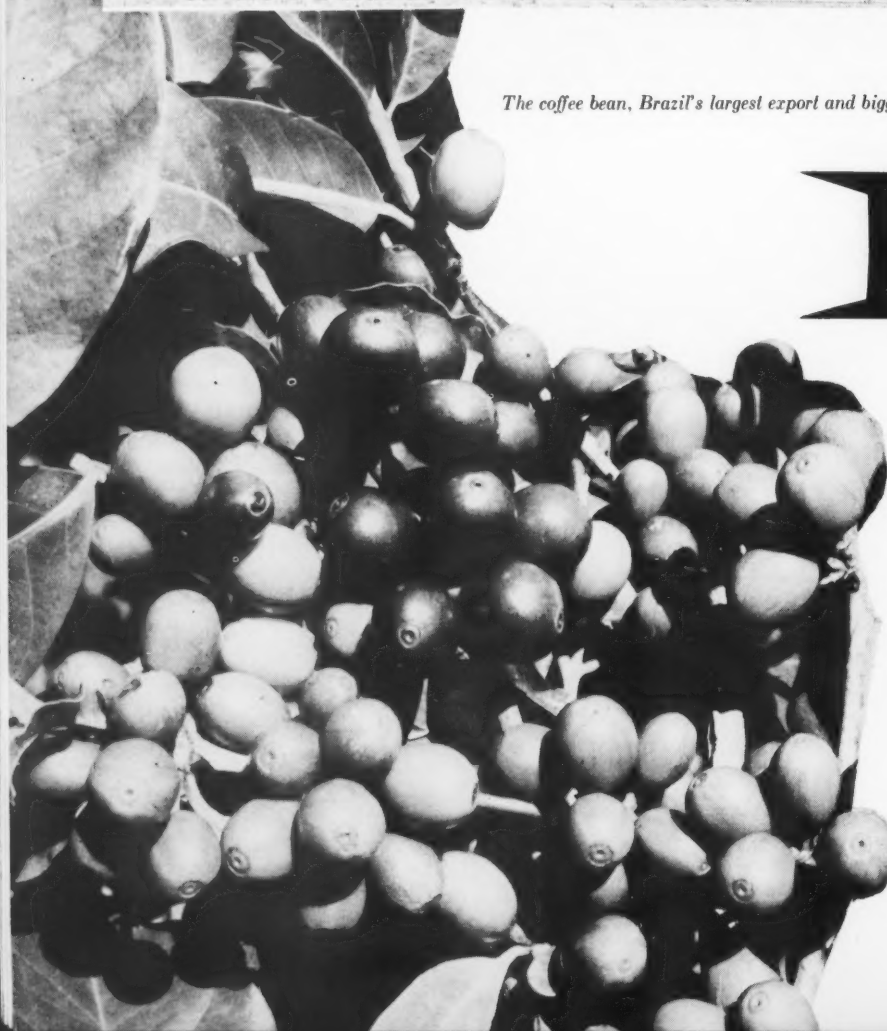
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BRA

A little less than one year from now Brazil will have a new President. Just who he will be is a matter still open to much conjecture, especially among Brazilians, where the presidential race is drawing a great deal of attention.

What is most significant about the upcoming political race, however, is not so much the fact that Brazilians are so interested in the outcome as the recently discovered information that Moscow is equally as interested.

The Russians have good reason to keep their eye on what transpires, for Brazil may be about to become their best trade customer in the western hemisphere. At least, that's the way Brazilian politicians are painting the picture at this time. In fact, the entire scheme of Brazilian relations, both with her Latin neighbors and with



Sao Paulo, Brazil's largest city and heart of her industrial boom.

... an independent good neighbor

BRAZIL

other countries, seems to be undergoing a subtle change.

Brazil is the largest nation in Latin America. In fact, it is slightly larger than the continental United States. Its population is estimated to be roughly 75,000,000 people. Most of them live scattered over the vast Amazon and interior plains area in small rural communities, but Brazil boasts Rio de Janeiro with 3,000,000 population and nearby Sao Paulo with over 3,400,000. Both cities are considered to be among the world's most progressive and cosmopolitan urban centers.

According to some experts it has been this contrast in national make-up which has long helped to prevent Brazil from becoming the Latin leader which her physical size would seem to indicate was her place in hemi-

sphere relations. Until very recently one could see only the outline of Brazil's development, not the details. It was possible to tell that the country was developing, but it was not so easy to tell in which directions her development would lead her. Now the picture is good deal clearer.

EMERGENCE. In the past five years, during the presidency of Juscelino Kubitschek, Brazil has emerged as a leader in Latin affairs. In many ways it is Brazil which has set the pace and pattern for Latin development. True, Brazil is not a front runner in such things as petroleum development or the fomenting of revolutions. However, President Kubitschek has pioneered many of the important far sighted political and economic patterns of Latin America. Some of them have not yet come to pass. Still

more are only now jelling into concrete form and becoming apparent. Others are well known, though not necessarily recognized as Brazilian in origination.

Among the latter is the extremely important Common Market plan (see LAR, July '59), an economic coalition of Latin nations which Brazil has long been coaxing toward reality. Equally important is what might be called a sophisticated resistance to the United States.

Brazil has gradually developed into an independent good neighbor. She no longer automatically nods her head in agreement with U. S. policies. For example, in a recent United Nations election to determine a new member of the all important Security Council, Brazil adamantly opposed the U. S. choice, Turkey, in favor of commun-



Symbol of the new Brazil: an aircraft engine plant in southern Brazil.

ist Poland. Earlier in 1959 Brazil abruptly cut off negotiations for a sorely needed International Monetary Fund loan when the U. S. requested fiscal disciplines in connection with the loan's administration. President Kubitschek told his people that he would not see Brazil "kowtow" to the Fund, and thus immensely increased his popularity with the Brazilian masses.

He also increased Brazil's popularity with other Latin countries. Aside from national makeup, perhaps the greatest reason for Brazil's inability to take Latin leadership up until now was the fact that it is Portuguese while the rest of Latin America is Spanish. Though Brazil tried to lead Latin policy in years past, its leadership was not generally accepted by other Latin nations. They felt that they had little in common with Brazilians. This state of affairs was encouraged by Brazil herself. Pre-Kubitschek Brazilian governments tended not to identify themselves with other Latin nations. They seemed to feel that Brazil was a special case, and that in the Inter-American scheme of things, Brazil deserved special treatment at the hands of the United States.

President Kubitschek has done much to correct this attitude. He has started a pioneer movement in his

country, initiated with the gigantic project of Brazilia, which is expected eventually to move a fairly high proportion of Brazil's population away from the coast and into the nation's interior. This appeals to other Latin nations. They feel that this project is symbolic of a general Latin pioneering spirit and of a re-born Brazilian vitality which reflects well on the other Latin republics.

The very fact of Brazil's new independent voice has also done much to gain its acceptance as a Latin leader. There is no doubt that if President Kubitschek's Common Market idea had been thought of as U. S. inspired it would have run into a great deal of serious opposition. But there was no doubt. President Kubitschek had already demonstrated that Brazil was no longer tied to U. S. apron strings. He had encouraged European manufacturers to move into Latin America at the expense of U. S. companies. His own country, Brazil, was becoming a U. S. Waterloo in the Latin price battle for export goods. He had stood up to the United States time and time again, and he did not run crying to the U. S. every time he stubbed his toe. This policy has done much to gladden the hearts of nationalistic Latins.

ALLIES. However, Kubitschek is not totally independent. He has care-

fully cultivated his Latin neighbors, mending political and economic fences as he goes along. What's more, he has offered other Latin nations the protection of Brazil in dealings with the United States. Small nations which have felt they cannot afford to offend the colossus to the north are pleased when Brazil takes up the cudgel and goes off to do battle on the same or similar grievances. There seems little doubt that in the future many Latin nations will look to Brazil to lead the way whenever some rift over U. S. loans or aid develops between Washington and a Latin republic.

Regrettably, however, there are other Latin nations which are equally anxious to assert national self-determination but overlook the fact that the keynote of Brazil's new attitude is the word "sophisticated". Brazil's government is one of the most socially mature in Latin America. It has behind it one of the largest and fastest growing nations in the world. European industrialists believe it is potentially one of the dozen most important nations on the face of the earth. However, a few other Latin nations, less fortunate in size and potential, and governed by more impetuous leaders, have taken up Brazil's idea of sophisticated resistance and dropped the first word. They simply resist. They antagonize, berate, and unthinkingly hurt North American interests in their countries. This Brazil does not do, except in the few cases where communists have deliberately fostered such moves.

Yet its actions have encouraged these other nations, with less knowing governments and less political and economic influence, to follow it down the rock strewn path to self-determination. These nations have watched Brazil emerge as a Latin leader. They feel that if Brazil can argue with the United States, then so can they. But is it possible to compare the recent Brazilian stand against the involved fiscal policies of the International Monetary Fund with one of Fidel Castro's anti-U. S. four hour television marathon speeches? The answer is obvious: Brazil won her argument, and Castro has won nothing but U. S. animosity.

It is therefore feared by many North American observers that Brazil may unknowingly be leading other Latin nations into paths of action which only a nation of Brazil's stature can cope with. They cite especially the growing Brazilian interest in Russian trade offers. The U. S. naturally opposes the idea of major Latin economic ties with Russia. It is feared that such moves may be a communist wedge leading to political control of



Marshal Henrique Teixeira Lott

the area, especially of weaker nations which may follow Brazil's lead.

Why is Brazil planning to trade with the Russians? One big reason is that the national economy seems to demand it. Brazil, like many Latin nations, is faced with an overabundance of coffee, and Russia has offered to buy some of it. In other fields the Soviets offer a market for Brazilian goods which, either through trade restrictions or lack of demand, cannot be sold in quantity elsewhere. Russia also offers very liberal payment in return for these goods, and plans to allow Brazil extremely liberal credit terms on the goods it buys from the Soviet Union.

The Brazilian people know all these things, and have, for some time, been wondering aloud why the Brazilian government is not doing something to take advantage of Russian offers. With national elections coming on, this issue has become important to the two major candidates for the presidency.

SOLDIER. Marshal Henrique Teixeira Lott, the administration's candidate, is a relatively unknown political quality. He is a career soldier, has the political backing of President Kubitschek, and it is expected that the trade policies now being initiated by Kubitschek will be followed in his campaign.

These policies have been surprising to U. S. officials, who invariably appear shaken when a Latin nation does anything which indicates it has made up its own mind about something. In the past the Brazilian government has gone all out to indicate its displeasure with Russian interference with Latin America. Brazil has no formal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and Russian trade missions have found their reception in the country colder than a Siberian winter.

But now things are changing. President Kubitschek announced a short time ago that Brazil is sending a high

level trade mission to Moscow. His Foreign Minister, Horacio Lafer, has revealed that several Soviet trade offers are under serious study, and that a list of goods to be traded between the two countries has been prepared.

This sudden burst of activity, and apparent change of direction in a highly critical area of foreign policy, has been brought on by three factors. Number one on the list is the growing political pressure of election year. President Kubitschek's Social Democrat party feels it is essential to satisfy the people's growing demand that the government investigate Soviet offers before the opposition can turn the issue into a real political weapon. Number two is the afore-mentioned inescapable fact that Brazil needs the business. It is estimated that the country will wind up 1959 with a \$180,000,000 trade deficit, and it is President Kubitschek's natural desire to right this unhappy state of affairs. Number three is the United States. It is an unwelcome fact, but true, that the U. S. sometimes applies too much pressure, either economic or political, to Latin countries. It is said that one of the surest ways to get a man to do something is to tell him not to do it often enough. It seems that Brazil has been told not to do it once too often. Many Brazilians voice open resentment of U. S. "hands off" policies toward Russian trade. They claim that since the United States won't buy their coffee it has no right to tell them where they can or cannot sell it. Need-

less to say, this attitude is being encouraged by Brazilian communists and ultra-nationalists.

"If it is the Russians or nobody", they say, "then why not the Russians?"

Brazil's political opposition Christian Democratic Party, led by its candidate, Janio Quadros, has been asking somewhat the same question. Though his party's major campaign claim is that the present Brazilian government is administratively corrupt, the Russian situation has not escaped its notice.

The CDP claims that Brazil's current fiscal disorder is correctable, and that Senhor Quadros is just the man to correct it. How? For one thing, do something about the unfavorable balance of trade. For another, get rid of some of the coffee surplus. Both of these reforms, admittedly needed, seem to point to only one solution—trade with Russia. And if that weren't enough, the communists have thrown Brazil an almost irresistible added attraction. Moscow is willing to trade oil for coffee. Coffee is the one thing that Brazil really wants to get rid of, and petroleum is one of the things she most vitally needs. So why not trade with Russia? In the eyes of many Brazilians, there is no answer to this question.

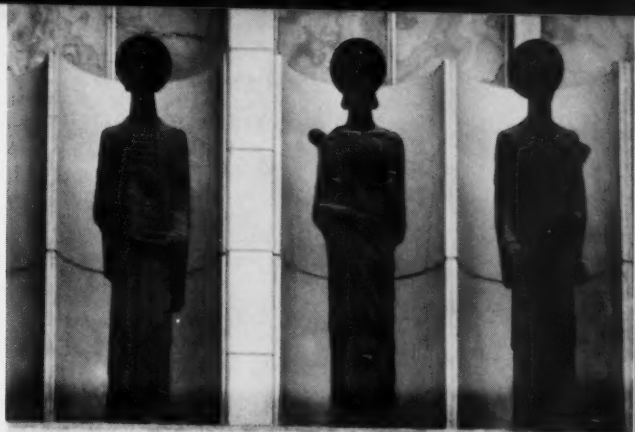
Brazil now has the power and influence necessary to lead much of Latin America, and most Brazilians know it. How they use their leadership is a great question which only the future can answer.

Brazilian coffee. Across the ocean to Russia.

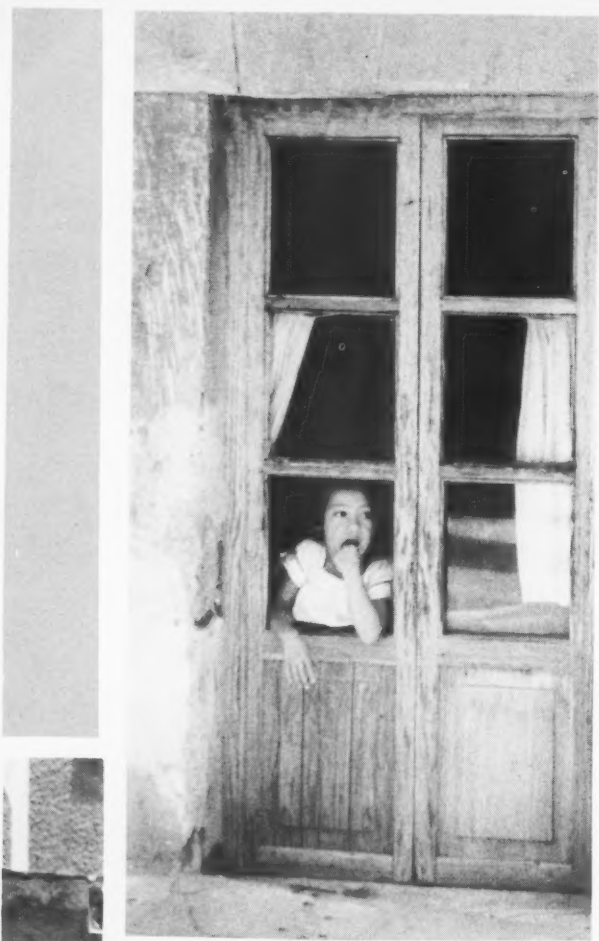




Mexico's Children



There is an old saying that goes something like, "kids is kids". Now, we don't pretend to be experts on the subject, but we do have the feeling that these pictures, made in Mexico by Norman Thomas, go a long way toward showing that kids can be pretty special creatures.



Mexico's Children



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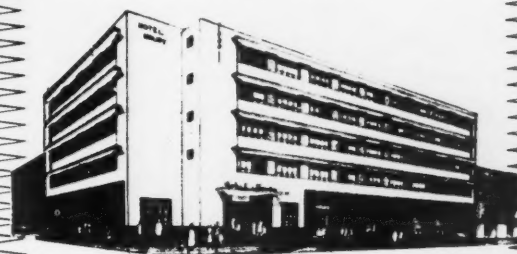
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IS BULLFIGHTING

cruel?

Two experts present opposite views of the controversial corrida

YES

By: Mel L. Morse, Executive Director The American Humane Association

I would like to start this article by saying flatly that bullfighting is cruel. It has been proven that the infliction of a wound upon an animal subjects that animal to pain.

Not too long ago, I read a statement by an author which said, "There is excitement and sadness in a good fight that makes the twenty minutes it takes to kill the bull seem out of all

time." I quote this because it is typical of the "artists" who see a bullfight as a ballet, and not as the torturing of an animal for twenty minutes so that a brave torero can thrust a sword into the bull and kill him. The truth is, of course, that before the torero risks himself near the bull, the animal is already so wounded by a divisa, banderillas and pics that he probably would bleed to death if left alone.

The Bullfight is more demoralizing and degrading than even the slaughterhouse. The Bullfight is classified as entertainment and a pleasure. The bulls are deliberately tortured so that a certain kind of people can feel "excitement" and "sadness."

Most persons who argue for bullfighting do so in complete disregard of the animal involved. In the many readings of propaganda that have been published about bullfighting, there very seldom is ever any indication that the writer has availed himself of the opportunity to examine the animal and see what is actually happening to it.

Upon entrance into the bull ring with the divisa hooked into their backs, the animals are subjected to a series of tormenting acts. The placing of the banderillas cannot be classified as anything but a cruel act. Anyone who can overlook or consider that a steel barb shoved into the flesh of an



animal is not cruel certainly does not understand the feelings of animal life.

Toreros themselves have told me that they would not face a bull and attempt to kill it, unless the banderillas had been placed and the animal had been pic'd, and they have very frankly said that they must see that the muscles of the neck are so damaged that the animal can neither hook to right nor left. You do not get these muscles immobilized without inflicting great pain upon the animal. If there was no pain, there would be no deflection of the animal's ability to hook right or left. The persons who would indicate that bullfighting is not cruel just choose to do so without facing facts. The work of the picador is a series of cruel acts. The picador finishes the job that was started by the placement of the banderillas and further damages the animal so that he lowers his head and does not hook to right nor left.

True, there is a great pageantry in the bull ring. There is a great amount of color and enthusiasm generated by the costumes and the music; however, one should not be lulled into a sense

of complacency by this staging because during the actual bullfight, there is no relief for the animal involved except by death.

Persons advocating Bullfighting have a tendency to indicate that those persons who abhor bullfighting do not care for human life and, therefore, do not appreciate the great dangers that are faced by the torero. This, of course, is hiding behind a false argument. I have not found in my work with animals and people that a person would rather see a human injured or killed in any endeavor. The torero enters this so-called contest of his own choice and is handsomely paid. The animal has no choice. He has only the certainty of cruel wounds and death.

There are many old arguments that crop up constantly in the discussions on Bullfighting. Persons who would argue in the affirmative usually indicate that full protection is given to the animals involved and that, surely, the bull does not feel the many wounds that are inflicted upon him in the course of a corrida. Anytime a bleeding wound is inflicted upon an animal, pain is certain.

Another argument that is usually forthcoming is that the horses on which the picadors ride are fully protected by pads so that no harm can come to them in the work of the picador. I have been told many times by experts on Bullfighting that the pads on the horses, used by the picadors, are not for protective purposes as much as they are for the purpose of hiding from the spectators the sight of the horses' gored bellies . . . an incident that often happens. If the horses were not so fully protected, it would be necessary to use better horses in the bull ring. The picadors use poor scrawny horses primarily so there will be no great loss if they are gored and killed. Does this indicate protection?

The attempts to portray a bullfight as a "ballet" completely ignore the facts. An animal that is hooked with a steel barb, tormented into chasing a red flag or "muleta" until he is almost exhausted, stuck with the steel barbs on the banderillas and then pic's in the shoulders by a picador mounted on a horse, certainly has not been treated with anything but great cruelty.

Being a practical person, I would have to discuss the acts that are perpetrated upon the animal rather than discuss the work of the torero in jockeying an animal into a series of passes. It is too clear to me that an animal with blood running down his sides and frothing blood from the nostrils and mouth certainly is being tortured—and torture is cruelty.

NO

By: Rafael Solana
Sub-editor, El Universal (Mexico City) and bullfight authority

Long, long ago—we might say that ever since the bullfighting Fiesta was started—its foes have been unable to find any other grounds or pretext to assail it than those of alleged CRUELTY. Quite often too, they have extended their attacks to all those attending bullfights, claiming that they are people lacking all humanitarian feeling.

Nothing is more wrong. The bullfight fan attends in quest of deep emotions, the intense thrills that no other spectacle offers. The main thrill is one of aesthetics and beauty which preoccupies bullfighters in every moment of their performance, even though they are exposing their lives. It is in fact like a ballet where the dancers are in danger of falling dead, prevented only through their valour, skill and serenity before danger. Fans do not like bloodshed; they do not want to see the fighters gored, much less killed. Fans always expect that the bullfighters' ability shall enable them to dodge danger while adhering strictly to the rules of art in bullfighting. But always valiantly, without any show of the fear they must feel simply because they are only men, just as the spectators themselves.

This means that from the humanitarian viewpoint bullfight fans are adverse to any mishap their fellowmen may suffer, and when mishaps occur fans are the first to bemoan same. This is the reason why big crowds attend the funeral when a bullfighter is killed in the arena.

From the point of view of the bull, the only moment which might be deemed cruel in the taurine fiesta is when the bull is put to death. In all the other feats or maneuvers—in the full heat of the fight the bull is not greatly hurt. The intervention by the picadors and banderillos with goad and barb can be considered light punishment, such as the one a boxer gets when his nose or brow is bleed-

ing.

The belief that the red flag or "muleta" used by the matador infuriates the bull and hurts his sight is also wrong. Quite the contrary, experts have found out that red to the bull's retina is as green for man's eye, namely, the least harmful.

Too much has been said about the advisability of no longer putting the bulls to death in bullfighting, since it is the only cruel moment in the fiesta. All efforts to this end have been fruitless because it is just at the bull's death when the matador really exposes his life. It is at this moment when the bull has the "chance" United States visitors talk so much about, that is, the opportunity to retaliate, to make the fighter pay dearly.

The killing is the most difficult and dangerous feat of them all; it is the supreme maneuver which must be performed in strict compliance with



the rules to be really artistic. The matador must stand directly in the face of the bull, thrusting himself ahead without deviating from the straight line to sink his sword in the nook between the bull's shoulder blades. The bull's horns thus dart by the matador's belly at only a few millimeters' distance, just when the matador is unable to see them and when he could be gored most seriously. The number of matadors killed while performing this feat is much greater than that of those who have fallen while performing with cape or red flag. We might mention among the more famous, Manuel Garcia "El Espartero" at Madrid, Antonio Montes in Mexico City, Manuel Rodriguez "Manolete" at Linares, Spain, and many others.

I have left to the last the matter of the horses. Formerly a good many

of them were killed in every *corrida*. Now they are well protected by a sole-leather covering, and as a rule they are not gored.

Taking all the above in consideration we must insist that bullfight enthusiasts are in quest of the emotion and thrills that are provided by the beauty and art of bullfighting feats and maneuvers. In no way do they look for bloodshed. They are the first to lament any mishap.

There is much customary pageantry to the opening of a *corrida*. As the clock strikes the appointed hour, the presiding official enters his box to be saluted by the crowd. Immediately he orders the buglers and drummers to announce the starting of the *corrida*; a moment later, the *condestable* clad in 16th century costume and mounted on a fine spirited horse rides through the arena to be sure that nobody has remained within the ring. Then the *condestable* requests of the presiding official permission to start the taurine fiesta, and receives the symbolic key to the locks on the bull pens.

After that the *condestable* returns to the closure where bullfighters are waiting to start the parade preceding all *corridas*, not turning around, but backing his horse all the way. Then the *condestable* leads the initial parade, one of the most colorful sights in the Fiesta. Always a spectacle of unsurpassed beauty, even regular fans *Olé* in their enthusiasm as the toreros stride proudly across the arena.

For those attending bullfights for the first time, cape-work probably has the most eye-catching appeal. With the bull, just out of the pen, charging viciously, form and grace on the part of the Matador are regarded most critically. But when a particular maneuver, named for its creator, is well performed the crowd then gives generously of its applause.

Expert fans however acknowledge greater merits to performances with the muleta or red flag, especially when the matador holds it with his left hand, to perform "natural passes," the highest feat. If the matador is able to perform a series of those passes in a row, then fans usually are unrestrained in their applause. It is after the muleta passes that the matador uses his sword for the final act.

Matadors do not place the darts as a rule, unless they are especially desirous of pleasing . . . then only with bulls that provide the fans greatest opportunity for a spectacular performance; the most dangerous.

This in a few lines is the bullfighting Fiesta, very beautiful, very thrilling and in no way as cruel as its foes are always attempting to present it.

HOUSTON

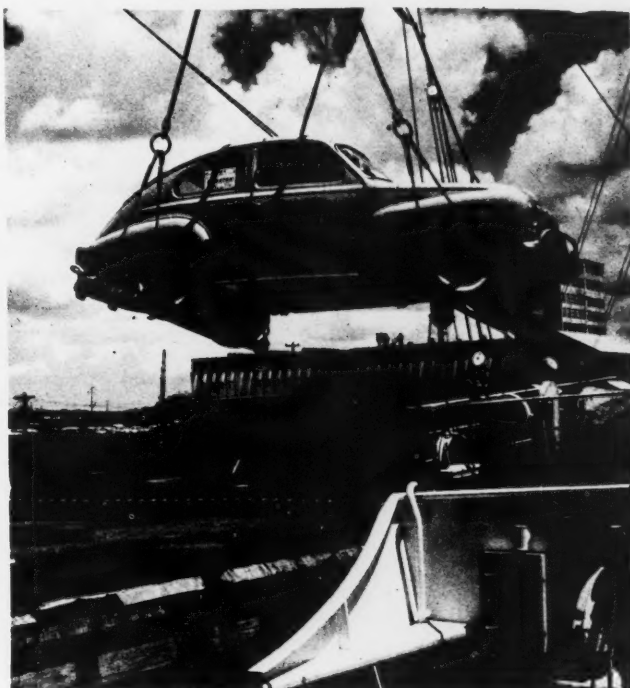


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Life

Cotton is one of Latin America's most vital natural products. No less than fourteen of her twenty-one nations raise the fluffy white fiber in some quantity. Since the rest are dependent on cotton imports for their supply, it might be said that all Latin America is in some way concerned with cotton.

At the present time the concern is great, for the international cotton situation is not good. For the past decade, the volume of cotton produced in the United States and other non-Latin countries has been increasing, as has Latin production of the fiber. Unfortunately, demand has not been keeping pace with this rise, especially in the U.S., where man made fibers have been seeing wider and wider use in applications that were formerly cotton's province. Thus

quotas and minimum price schedules at the earliest possible date.

The export quota portion of the agreement is based on the International Sugar Agreement code, which allots exportable volume amounts to all countries exporting sugar in proportion to the total amount of the crop raised, the proportion of total national exports which the crop constitutes and the relative importance of the crop to the total national economy.

The minimum price schedule is designed to protect cotton growers against price losses in the export market. It will be based on a level which will cover production costs and guarantee a reasonable profit commensurate with farmers' efforts.

FIDA itself will be headquartered in Mexico City, with a liaison group

cotton will increase faster than the parallel production-population rate unless something is done to open up new market possibilities. One of these possibilities is, surprisingly enough, the very Latin nations which produce cotton. FIDA experts believe that international consumption can be raised considerably. Also on the agenda is a sort of inter-Latin cotton common market.

The few Latin countries that do not raise their own cotton import it in large quantities. Cuba, for example, annually imports nearly \$20,000,000 worth of cotton for textile and clothing. It is hoped that such nations can be induced to purchase most of their cotton from other Latin producers.

In addition, FIDA will study and encourage the opening of new overseas markets for cotton; will analyze

That Bale

An Interhemispheric Cotton Agreement Nears Reality

cotton quantity available for export has also risen, and in the United States has assumed such proportions that a cotton disposal program has been initiated to sell the surplus in overseas and continental markets.

This policy, while benefiting U.S. growers, has created economic havoc in several Latin nations. In Peru, for example, where over 110,000 tons of cotton are produced every year, the price of some varieties, including the well known Pima type, used for fine shirting fabrics, has dropped as much as 46%. This has meant a loss of over \$12,000,000 to the Peruvian economy.

FIDA. To prevent further trade disasters of this nature eight cotton growing nations of Latin America have formed the Inter-American Cotton Federation (FIDA). The organization's avowed purpose is to establish cotton price stability on the international level. Members are: Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru. Other Latin nations are expected to join in the near future.

FIDA feels that present conditions in the cotton market constitute a grave danger to many Latin American economies, and that corrective moves in the cotton export field will have to be taken as soon as possible. Plans have already been made for the Federation to press for an international cotton agreement based on export

stationed in Washington, D.C. to work with the International Cotton Advisory Committee. In form FIDA is patterned much like a large corporation. The board of directors, composed of delegates from all member nations, is the governing body. Its chief executive, named by the board, is called the executive director. At present, the man holding the post is Adrian Lajous, also an executive of the Mexican *Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior* (Import-Export Bank of Mexico). The main body of FIDA members is called the general assembly.

PROGRAM. FIDA's program is, to say the least, ambitious. It calls for eventual inter-Latin cooperation in all phases of cotton production, processing and consumption. Various committees will be set up to provide information and statistics on world cotton trade to interested nations and producers, as well as make a continuing study of possible new markets for the product.

This last objective is considered extremely important by Latin cotton producers. They estimate that cotton production and world population will continue to grow at approximately the same rate for at least another decade. This means that cotton will be doing well to hold its present share of the world fiber market for that period. In any case, it certainly doesn't seem likely that demand for

problems of production, including processing, manufacturing, storage transport and crop insurance programs; will study and advise members on marketing systems and techniques in use in international trade, including import regulations, tariffs and restrictive taxes on cotton.

U.S. EVILS. It is the feeling among Latin cotton experts and economists that FIDA would not be necessary if it were not for one nation, the United States. Unstable cotton prices, they say, were not brought about by traditional fluctuations of cotton supply and demand, but by "the unilateral action of the most important exporting country—the United States."

Latin Americans contend that the United States, by its fluctuating price support level to farmers, has undermined the faith of cotton importers all over the world. When prices may go lower from day to day, and U. S. cotton farmers can export cotton at rock bottom prices, with Uncle Sam guaranteeing them a profit out of the U. S. treasury, importers naturally tend to shy off buying until the last minute. Cotton buying has become a matter of "we may be able to get it cheaper from the United States if we wait a few days".

As if this weren't bad enough for Latin American cotton growers, the policy seems to be failing in the United States as well. Latin experts have carefully noted that U. S. cotton

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growers are cutting back on crops, reducing the percentage available for export. It is estimated that the total amount of U. S. cotton exported this year will be about 5,000,000 bales lower than that of two years ago. According to the experts, this means that uncertainty over the international price of cotton has hurt the United States as well as other nations.

"All the United States has achieved is an unrest in many countries friendly to the United States. This situation could lead to serious international trouble and distrust if not checked at once."

So says one Latin cotton export manager. Most of the others agree with him. They believe that export subsidies are not the way to sell more cotton. Nor are these Latins afraid to tell the U. S. that they think so.

"We believe that the power of all (Latin nations) is superior to the power of the largest country in the world," they say, "because small economies put together are a powerful force and, besides, international opinion is with us."

Latin members of FIDA are now talking about the idea of asking the United States to join the group and thus mend the animosity that has grown out of the cotton situation. Though many feel that this notion is a bit far fetched, since the U. S. government is so committed to price support of its cotton farmers that it could not agree to the restrictive FIDA quota system, it is hoped that a sounder U. S. policy toward cotton exports can be obtained by the combined efforts of FIDA members.

As one Latin cotton producer said, "that is what the whole organization is for—stability from teamwork".

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VENEZUELA...

The Japanese and Venezuelan fishing industries are uniting for the common good, according to reports recently released in Caracas. Two fishing vessels, fully manned by Japanese crews, have begun operating out of the port of Cumana, on Venezuela's northeast coast. The two 80 ton ships mark the start of a joint Venezuelan-Japanese fishing venture. Both ships are registered under the Venezuelan flag.

PERU...

Lima has been designated the South American terminus of a U. S. air cargo carrier that is expanding its service to provide fast service to Latin America. Aerovias Sud Americana, headquartered in Saint Petersburg, Florida, U. S. A., has announced plans for air cargo service to Venezuela, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, British Honduras and Mexico. The move points up the tre-

TRADE NOTES

mendous demand and need for air transport in Latin America.

PARAGUAY...

A group of Texas investors, banded together in a group called Co-Américas, Inc., has just purchased over 2,000,000 acres of land in this nation's Chaco province. The land measures approximately 130 by 33 miles, and is located almost on the Brazilian border. The ranch, formerly known as Puerto Guarani, cost the combine \$500,000. Plans call for a further investment of \$1,500,000 in order to make the land suitable for the raising of 100,000 head of cattle. Beef, the ranch's principal product, will be frozen or canned for export.

GUATEMALA...

Recently released figures show that cattle raising is definitely on the rise in Guatemala. In the past nine years total cattle population has risen over 200,000 despite increased consumption on the part of Guatemalans. Ranching is being encouraged by the government, with bank figures showing a ten fold increase in credits being granted to this industry within the past few years. In 1958 the amount rose to over \$9,000,000. Over 1,000 head of champion cattle have been imported from the United States in order to improve Guatemalan strains, and it is reported that the country will soon begin exporting beef to other nearby Latin nations.

ARGENTINA...

If stock market trends are any indication, it looks like Argentina is in

for an economic boom. Long neglected Argentina stocks have suddenly become very active in European markets. In Zurich, Switzerland, generally considered the most sophisticated and knowledgeable of continental banking cities, experts are reported to be of the belief that Arturo Frondizi has successfully run the gamut of opposition and will now be able to run this republic with considerable more ease than in the past. Some Argentine stocks have risen 10 points in two days trading as a result of this conviction.

MEXICO...

President Lopez Mateos has recently announced that his government has been more than successful in holding the line on price increases in the Mexican cost of living. His report on the state of the union shows that Mexico has dollar reserves of over \$400,000,000. In addition, \$355,000,000 is available from the International Monetary Fund if needed. Cost of living indexes have dropped 10 points overall in the past seven months, with food prices dropping much more, due to the government implemented price control policy. Fish sell for ten cents a pound, and tortillas for four cents a dozen. Government food stores are now beginning to sell workclothes and shoes at "people's prices". To top it all off, Lopez Mateos was also able to report that industrial expansion had scored another record climb, zooming 7.3 percent in eight months. Great interest on the part of private

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capital in new Mexican ventures is being expressed as a result of the report.

Also from Mexico comes word that Russia's number one trade chief, Anastas Mikoyan, has opened his country's trade fair in Mexico City amidst general goodwill. Mexicans are reportedly so impressed with Russian progress in the past few years, as well as the country's apparent willingness to trade with Latin America on extremely liberal terms, that the same questions which plague Brazil's President Kubitschek (see page 6) are being asked of Mexico's chief of state: Why not trade with the Russians? So far there has been no reply.

CUBA . . .

Economic experts are looking at Cuba these days and shaking their heads in wonderment. They wonder how long Castro can keep up his rash acts without driving his nation into complete economic ruin. Some recent moves: all extensive land holdings of foreign corporations are now in the hands of the Cuban government, and are being allowed to go to ruin; the Cuban telephone company has been seized and is now showing a net operating loss, traceable to the fact that the government has allowed padding of the company's personnel roster and has forced telephone rates down to a level of fifty years ago; Castro has arbitrarily limited all oil exploration leases and told oil companies either to "find oil or get out of Cuba". It is reported that many foreign companies, the real lifeblood of Cuban industry, are planning to take Castro's advice and "get out" while the getting is good.

BOLIVIA . . .

A recent survey of the Bolivian labor situation, revealed by Bolivian President Hernan Siles Zuazo, shows to some extent why this nation's economy is in such bad shape. According

to the survey, Bolivia's 150,000 organized workers belong to no less than 5,170 recognized unions, each of which has at least ten leaders. Simple arithmetic shows that there is thus one labor leader for every three workers. According to Bolivian law, each of these leaders is entitled to certain privileges, such as the right to leave his job at any time in order to attend to union business. According to governmental spokesmen, most of the leaders seem to have an extraordinary amount of union work to attend to, such as declaring strikes. Last year Bolivia was plagued by over 500 strikes, some of them created by unions striking against other unions.

ECUADOR . . .

The Common Market is moving toward reality in this northern South American nation. It has just been announced that Ecuador and Colombia have reached complete agreement on a mutual free-trade act. Henceforth, agricultural and animal products will enter Colombia duty free from Ecuador, and Colombian manufactured products will cross the Ecuadorian border with substantial duty reductions. Each country will enjoy most favored nation treatment at the hands of the other in all customs duties, maritime navigation, currency exchange and mercantile laws. The treaty is for a three year period, and will be automatically renewable at the end of that time. It is reported that Venezuela and Panama were greatly interested in the outcome of the talks that led to this agreement, and may be contemplating joining the union.

URUGUAY . . .

The southern regional free trade zone of the Common Market also seems to be doing quite well. Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay met in Montevideo recently and signed an agreement in principle on the free trade zone.



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BOOKS IN REVIEW...

LATIN AMERICA

by Preston E. James
The Odyssey Press, New York
942 pgs. \$8.00

LATIN AMERICA: A MODERN HISTORY

by J. Fred Rippy
The University of Michigan Press,
Ann Arbor, Mich.
579 pgs. \$10.00

The textbook approach to Latin America generally has a flock of pitfalls. Too often, the authors of such books leap from country to country in erratic fashion, leaving the reader without much meaningful comprehension of the subject. Because the subject matter is so great, with innumerable diversities from area to area, these textbooks tend to be spotty. They are usually good in the fields the authors know best; the rest of the material suffers, as a result, from the writers' own inadequacies.

These general disclaimers on textbooks, however, do not apply to either of the books under review here. Both are clear, concise, and documented. Their authors are specialists in the Latin American field, with decades of experience, study, and work in each of the countries. Professor James, a geographer, has done a monumental piece of work in updating his noted book, "Latin America," for a 1959 edition.

And Professor Rippy, an historian, has made a major contribution with the issuance of his "Latin America: A Modern History," a newly-written extension of his earlier histories on the field.

Professor James' book is written as a geography of Latin America. But it is much more. While not a travel or business guide, it is a volume which would serve well any North American interested in his neighborlands to the south.

The two great revolutions of our time, Professor James writes, "are sweeping over Latin America." He sees these revolutions as the revolution in technology (or the Industrial Revolution) and the revolution in the relations of man to man (or the Democratic Revolution). And he believes it important that North Americans gain a clear understanding of just what changes these revolutions are making and will be making in the years ahead throughout Latin America. To this end, his book is

dedicated.

With this in mind, he analyses each of the 20 nations in Latin America, the nature of its problems, and the stage of its present development. Geographical sketches are given of not only the countries themselves, but regions within each nation.

Take Argentina, for example. Professor James, taking his cue from Argentine geographers, sees four major physical divisions, each with subdivisions.

The first of these four, the Andes, is dealt with at length—showing the varieties in timber resources found in the cordilleras of the dry north to the heavily glaciated and ice-covered mountains of Patagonia. And so on with the North of Argentina (the Chaco, the Argentine Mesopotamia, etc.), the Pampas, and Patagonia. Professor James then turns to descriptions of the people of Argentina, their industries, their standard of living, transportation, way of life, economic development, and a host of other subjects.

And so it is with other countries, as well. No dry textbook this; Professor James' book is a lively introduction and background guide to Latin America as it is today.

On the other hand, Professor Rippy's "Latin America: A Modern History" is a broad glance back into the past 450 years of recorded history and even further back into pre-Hispanic Latin America.

Instead of assigning blocks of space on individual countries, Professor Rippy has cut across the record of all the countries to give an expansive picture of the forces and movements that have shaped Latin America. He has, moreover, been generous to the colonial period—an era that is generally overlooked in histories of Latin America, and yet a 300-year stretch of the utmost importance in shaping these nations.

All of this has many advantages, for it gives a more cohesive picture to Latin America. Professor Rippy does, however, take note of regional differences, and of varieties in, for example, the way each country won its independence from Spain, Portugal, or France. But, he is alert to recognize that these differences are differences in method, not in general direction.

While the Rippy book is a valid and useful history, this reviewer must note the earlier work of Worcester and Schaeffer, "The Growth and Culture of Latin America," published in 1956, as probably the most well-organized and appealing text yet published in the Latin American history field. This work, which has been adopted as a text in many classrooms, is unique in its depth and rounded treatment. The culture of Latin America is not omitted, as it often is in textbooks, and this is valuable, for the development of culture is just as much a part

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of history as the political and military threads. Indeed, these are interwoven.

Professor Rippey, for his part, devotes space to cultural activities—although not on so grand a scale as Professors Worcester and Schaeffer. He takes a look at some of the important poetry, novels, and historical writing in each country. He has not, however, been entirely consistent, for he omits the significant works of the painters.

A novelty introduced by Professor Rippey is the space he devotes to cultural activities. He takes a look at some of the important poetry, novels, and historical writing in each country. Thus, he recognizes the unique importance in Latin American development of such literary figures as José Martí in Cuba, Rubén Darío in Nicaragua, José Santos Chocano in Peru, José Asunción Silva in Colombia, José Enrique Rodó in Uruguay, and Amado Nervo in Mexico. This is an issue which too few North Americans appreciate. While it may be argued that Professor Rippey has not been completely consistent with this innovation on the cultural side—for he omits the significant works of the painters—his broadening of the theme of Latin American history to include cultural issues as well as the political and economic and social is impressive.

Some criticism also may be leveled at Professor Rippey for giving so little attention to some of the crucial issues which have divided North and South Americans. For example, there is little mention of the Panama Canal incident and the storm it incited throughout Latin America; there is no mention of the Platt Amendment regarding Cuba.

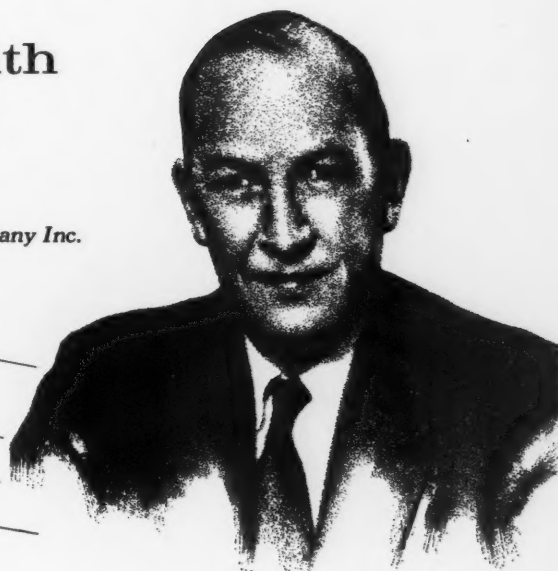
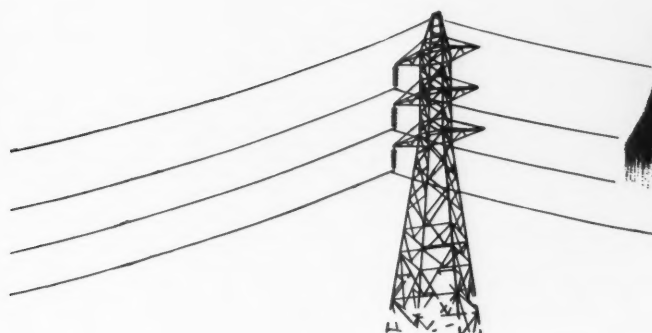
But these are relatively minor criticisms for a book which deserves recognition as a major contribution to North American understanding of the 20 nations to the south.

Both authors merit praise for tackling and successfully mastering the tasks of writing a geography and a history of Latin America. Many others have written on the same subjects, but few have done them so skillfully as Professors James and Rippey. The result is a pair of books that can be read with interest by the student and with profit by the layman.

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